AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace line 10 on page 12 to line 6 of page 13 with the following:

Fig. 15 illustrates that soluble p97 modulates the cell surface levels of u-PAR (15A) and LRP (15B) and binding of 1251-uPA·PAI-1 (15C) ~~complexe~~ complex on the HMEC-1 cell surface;

Fig. 16 illustrates that soluble p97 up-regulates Cav-1 (16A) and down-regulates pERK 1/2 (16D) protein expression and wherein the level in control cells (16B) and ERK 1/2 was unchanged;

Fig. 17 illustrates that soluble p97 down-regulates eNOS protein expression (17A) as well as VEGFR-2 and VEGF-A mRNA levels (17B);

Fig. 18 is a schematic representation of soluble p97 treatment effects on the u-PAR/LRP system;

Fig. 19 illustrates that soluble p97 enhance cell detachment (19A), plasminolytic activity (19B) and plasmin formation in HEMEC-1 (19C);

Fig. 20 illustrates inhibition of cell detachment (20A) and plasmin formation (20B) by inhibitors;

Fig. 21 illustrates that cell detachment stimulated by soluble p97 induces degradation of fibronectin in HMEC-1;

Fig. 22 illustrates the interaction between p97 and plasminogen using biospecific interaction analysis in real-time;

Fig. 23 illustrates the effects of p97 interaction with plasminogen (Plg) on tPA-dependant plasmin activity, and more specifically demonstrates that the presence of p97 increases the

inhibited by the monoclonal antibody directed against p97 (23B), the plasminolytic activity of tPA in the presence of p97 (23C), and that soluble p97 decreases the apparent K_m of tPA for plasminogen (23D);

Fig. 24 illustrates fibrin clot permeation in the presence of p97 (24A), the size increase of the perforation as a function of soluble p97 concentration (24B), and the intrinsic fibrinolytic activity of soluble p97 (24C);

Fig. 25 illustrates the effects of p97 on plasma clot fibrinolysis by tPA;

Fig 26 illustrates the effect of p97 on clot strength and fibrinolysis, and more specifically of a thromboelastogram of a fibrin clot model (26A) and of a plasma recalcified after addition of 2nM $CaCl_2$ (26B);

Fig. 27 illustrates that L235 (27A) and soluble p97 (27B) inhibited membrane bound p97-induced CHO cell invasion.